1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	18,759.616
25.	Nagaland	0.000
26.	Orissa	42,605.530
27.	Punjab	6,812.806
28.	Pondicherry	0.000
29.	Rajasthan	6,712.742
30.	Sikkim	3,499.640
31.	Tamil Nadu	17,555.564
32.	Tripura	59,336.150
33.	Uttaranchal	9,668.000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	27,214.630
35.	West Bengal	13,834.536
	TOTAL:	13,43,346.622

Recommendations of Swaminathan Committee

1907. SHRI R.P. GOENKA:
SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI B. J. PANDA:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the M.S. Swaminathan Committee on coastal regulation system has suggested *inter-alia* 'bio-shields' like mangroves to protect India's coastal areas and cautioned against unregulated development activities to prevent disasters like Tsunami;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of other major recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee *inter-alia* include:

(i) Ecological and cultural security, livelihood security and national security should be the cornerstones of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy.

(ii) The coastal zone should include the water area upto the territorial limits on the seaward side and upto the administrative boundaries or biological boundaries on the landward side of the sea coast. The coastal zone management should include the inland water bodies and the land area along such water bodies.

(iii) Regulation, education and social mobilization should be the three major components of a participatory and sustainable coastal zone management strategy.

(iv) Protection and sustainable development in marine and coastal environment and its resources should be in conformity with international law.

(v) The coastal regulation needs to be based on sound scientific and ecological principles and should safeguard both natural and cultural heritage.

(vi) Precautionary approach should be used where there are potential threats of serious irreversible damage.

(vii) Significant or irreversible risk and harm to human health and life critical systems and resources including cultural and heritage would be considered unacceptable.

(viii) Coastal policy and regulations should be guided by the principles of gender and social equity.

(ix) Coastal protection and bio-resources conservation should be guided by techno-econmic efficiency, precautionary approach, "polluter pays" and "public trust" doctrine.

(x) Principles contained in the Biodiversity Act, 2002 should be applied to coastal bio-resources management.

(xi) Regeneration of mangrove wetlands, coral reefs, seagrass beds as well as coastal forestry and agro forestry will confer both short and long term ecological and livelihood benefits.

(xii) In view of the severe loss of life and livelihood due to Tsunami, short term commercial interest should not be allowed to undermine the ecological security of our coastal areas.

(d) An in-depth examination of the recommendations contained in the Report would be required before taking any action.

Swaminathan Committee on CRZ norms

1908. SHRIMATI BIMBA RAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swaminathan Committee examining the existing CRZ norms has considered the post Tsunami scenario of environment and ecology along the nation's coastline;

(b) whether some Tsunami affected States have called for more stringent CRZ regulations; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been given to the Swaminathan Committee to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although some news items have appeared stating that the coastal States and Union Territories affected by Tsunami have requested for more stringent Coastal Regulation Zone Guidelines, however, no communication has been received by Ministry of Environment & Forests from these States/ Union Territories in this regard.

(c) The Report of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee was received by the Government on 14.2.2005.